

THREE MONTHS IN A MILITARY HOSPITAL.

cure the payment of the purchase money.
 Possession given on the day of sale, or when
 the terms are complied with.
 JAMES A. ANDERSON,
 July 15, 1863—tds. Commissioner.

Vacant Lots for Sale.
I HAVE several beautiful vacant Building Lots
 for sale. Call on me at my residence in South
 Frankfort.
 THOS. A. THEOBALDS.
 July 23rd & twif.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

MONDAY,.....AUGUST 3, 1863.

Union Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor,
THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, of ADAIR.

For Lieutenant Governor,
RICHARD T. JACOB, of OLDHAM.

For Attorney General,
JOHN M. HARLAN, of FRANKLIN.

For State Treasurer,
JAMES H. GARRARD, of CLAY.

For Auditor of Public Accounts,
WM. T. SAMUELS, of HARDIN.

For Register of Land Office,
JAMES A. DAWSON, of HART.

For Sup't of Public Instruction,
DANIEL STEVENSON, of FRANKLIN.

For Congress,
BRUTUS J. CLAY, of BOURBON.

For Representative,
HILERY M. BEDFORD.

For Sheriff,
HARRY B. INNES.

We have, personally, a high opinion of R. A. Buckner, and J. T. Boyle, for they are, in every respect, clever and accomplished gentlemen. But, as candidates for Congress, we are plain to say that we can vote for neither. Buckner is running in the interest of the Secessionists, while Boyle, in effect, we fear, giving this district over to the rebels, by dividing the Union vote. Under other circumstances, we would have been proud to cast a vote for Boyle. We should have been proud to honor the man who was among the first to declare for the Union, and to manifest his principles by joining the army. But the circumstances under which he appears, necessarily precludes the idea of our giving him any support in his reckless disregard of the interests of the Union party of this district. He ought to be more magnanimous towards the party who think so highly of him. What excuse can he give for his conduct? Is his ambition for office so great that he must expose the Ashland district to the dishonor of being represented by a Secession sympathizer?

Does he suppose that his election will justify the great risk which is being run, not only to the party in the district, but the party throughout the State?

We hope Gen. B. will reconsider his action, and withdraw from a contest which must necessarily bring ruin and defeat to the Union party. Mr. Clay was fairly nominated—all the counties but two were represented, and that too by the same men who nominated Mr. Crittenden—and it is to be hoped that he will be voted for by all the friends of the deceased sage and statesman.

Clay is the nominee of the Convention.—The party are, in honor, bound to his support. Let no one prove recreant to his duty. Let the party vote for its chosen candidate, and let no reckless feeling control. The act is a most solemn one, and let every voter discharge his duty, his whole duty, and nothing but his duty.

If you wish to keep Kentucky, true to the Union, vote the Union Democratic ticket.

WHO ARE QUALIFIED VOTERS.—By the Constitution of Kentucky every free white male citizen over the age of twenty-one years, who has resided in the State two years, or in the county, town or city in which he offers to vote, one year next preceding the election, shall be a voter. But such voter shall have been, for sixty days next preceding the election, a resident of the precinct in which he offers to vote, and he shall vote in said precinct, and not elsewhere. It does not require a residence after an alien becomes a naturalized citizen, or after he attains the age of twenty-one, but only a previous residence next preceding the election, either before or after he acquires citizenship or attains his majority. Persons who have been in the penitentiary for larceny, robbery, forgery, counterfeiting, or perjury, or any such like crime, forfeit their right of suffrage. Any person who has served the Confederacy, or the Provisional Government of Kentucky, in either a civil or military capacity, or given voluntary aid and assistance to those in arms against the forces of the United States, or of the State of Kentucky, since the 10th of April, 1862, cannot exercise the right of suffrage, as he is deemed to have expatriated himself.

The Louisville Journal of August 1st says that at a meeting of the two boards of General Council last night, a resolution was unanimously passed, requesting the Rev. C. B. Parsons to deliver a eulogy on the life and public services of the Hon. John J. Crittenden at an early day. We understand that Mr. Parsons has consented to deliver the address.

The New York Ledger suggests that the vacancies in the West Point Military Academy, about fifty in number, be filled with Brigadier-Generals. Many of them certainly need improvement, but we fear that some of them will have to go further back than West Point to do them any good; they will have to be born again.

CAMP NELSON, HICKMAN BRIDGE, KY., July 26, 1863.

Editors Commonwealth:

SIR:—The picnic that was given to the gallant 20th Kentucky, on yesterday, at the Sulphur Well, Jessamine county, Ky., was a magnificent affair. Notwithstanding the short notice that was given, it was attended by a large concourse of people, who evinced perfect satisfaction with the varied exercises of the occasions. A collation of choice edibles was prepared for the soldiers, who seemed to enjoy the occasion with great gusto. They did ample justice to the sumptuous repast which the generous hearts of home patriots had prepared for them, as a full testimonial of their regard for valiant conduct in the late affair at Lebanon, Ky.

Speeches were made by Gen. S. S. Fry, Lt. Col. C. S. Hanson, and Gen. J. B. Huston. I have no time to give you anything like a synopsis of their speeches. Suffice it to say, they were characterized by soundness, eloquence, and fitness for the occasion. Gen. Fry's speech reflected much credit upon him as a brilliant orator, as well as a distinguished General. He is the right man in the right place. He has all the elements of the Kentucky hero. Secession and its sympathizers have nothing to hope for from him. He is well acquainted with all their treasonable traits, and he has the nerve and the resolution to hold them to a strict accountability for their nefarious conduct. His speech will be felt in days yet to come, in this part of the country.

Lt. Col. Hanson made a brilliant, spirited, and eloquent speech of thirty minutes, to the assembled multitude, which was received with enthusiastic applause by the visiting crowd. It was an effort which proved that the Colonel knows how to use his eloquent tongue as well as his unsheathed sword.

The 20th Kentucky enjoyed the ovation with becoming modesty. It was a gala day for them. It will be remembered by them with peculiar pleasure in after life as the happiest epoch in their eventful lives. The occasion was rendered more attractive by the melody of a brass band, which had an enlivening influence upon all present. The beauty and the wealth of the county were fully represented on this occasion.

Gen. Huston spoke with his usual eloquence and force to the enraptured audience. Great good will result from the meeting in many ways. It will not be forgotten by any who were present.

Yours, J. C. W.

HOP AT CAPITAL HOTEL.—There will be a grand hop at the Capital Hotel to-night.—All those wishing to spend a pleasant evening will of course embrace this opportunity.

If you wish to insure peace and quiet in Kentucky, vote for Bramlette and the balance of the Union Democratic ticket.

PADUCAH, KY., July 25, 1863.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal: GENTLEMEN: Below you will find a copy of a letter from Maj. T. B. Waller, of the 20th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, to his father Maj. W. Waller, of the 15th Kentucky cavalry, Paducah, Ky. The letter speaks for itself. Comment is unnecessary. Its publication is desired by a large number of Union men in this community.

LEBANON, KY., July 7, 1863.

My Dear Father: It is with the deepest regret that I have to announce myself a prisoner of war, but such is my fate. The fight commenced at 7 o'clock in the morning, with 250 men on our side, and 5,000, commanded by John Morgan, on the opposite side. We fought them until 1 o'clock in the afternoon, repulsed them several times, and killed sixty—Col. Morgan a brother of the General, being one of them. Wounded eighty or ninety, including one Colonel and one Major. Our casualties are five killed and fourteen wounded. I received a slight wound, but am nearly well. Now let me inform you that I will never be a prisoner again. I may surrender my life to God, but to rebels never. I had rather die than do so again.

They made every one of us give up our money. They took our hats off our heads, our shoes off our feet, and ran us to Springfield, nine miles, in one hour. Those that gave out on the way they knocked in the head with their guns, and kicked them out of the road. This I saw with my own eyes. God forbid that I ever should surrender to such a set of thieves again.

They took everything I had, \$750 in money, two fine horses and bridles, two fine Col's revolvers, one sword worth \$40, and my gold watch. They took my coat and boots off me, and then knocked me down after I had surrendered.

None of my old company were hurt except Jos. Groves, who received a slight wound.

We will go from here to Bowling Green. T. B. WALLER, Major 20th Ky. Vol. Infantry.

To Major W. WALLER, 15th Ky. Cav., Paducah, Ky.

If you wish to do your duty to your country, vote and work for the Union Democratic ticket.

James E. Clay, who left this State with the rebels last summer, is now at Niagara Falls, on the Canada side, and is said to be in the last stages of consumption.

A letter has been received by a brother of a distinguished rebel officer and engineer captured by Gen. Grant at Vicksburg, wherein that officer says: "The capture of Vicksburg and our army is fatal to our cause. We can never reorganize another army in the West. The war may go on for a time with guerrilla fighting, which I think would be unworthy of the country, and which I will not approve. We have played a big game and lost. As soon as I am exchanged, I shall leave the Confederacy and the cause for Europe."

We hope that nobody will hit Basil Duke on the head and knock John Morgan's brains out.—Prentice.

LATEST NEWS.

CINCINNATI, July 31.

A special from Lexington to the Commercial says that this morning our forces came upon the rebels at Lancaster, when a considerable fight ensued, in which the enemy lost 20 killed and wounded, and nearly 100 prisoners. A rebel force of 500 took Stanford about noon to-day, but were driven out by our cavalry with considerable loss. At last advices the rebels were hastily retreating toward the Cumberland river.

[Special to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

LEXINGTON, July 31.

The rebels, finding themselves in danger of being surrounded, and sorely pressed by Saunders, suddenly turned westward and passed between Big Hill and Richmond on the Paint Lick road to Lancaster thence to Stanford, closely pursued by Saunders—skirmishing going on all the way.

Saunders captured over one hundred prisoners, including one Lieutenant Colonel. Quantities of stores, guns and wagons have arrived at Stanford.

After a one hundred miles ride, day and night, Saunders' men and horses were completely used up, and the rebels still more so.

The rebels passed Hall's Gap this evening too early to be intercepted by the troops from Lebanon. They will attempt the crossing of the Cumberland to-night or early in the morning.

Every available mounted man of ours will be pushed forward to prevent their escaping, or at least to recapture some of their plunder. Saunders will drive the last one of them out of the State, without doubt, and the invasion in its political and military aspects will have failed.

Vote! Vote! VOTE!!! And be sure you vote for the Union Democratic State ticket throughout.

THE LAMENTED CRITTENDEN'S ADVICE TO KENTUCKIANS IN THIS JUNCTURE.—The Louisville Journal, of August 1st, says we take the following extracts from the speech delivered by Mr. Crittenden at Lexington a few weeks ago, his last published speech:

But, my resolutions proved ineffective. My apprehensions that the shock of war might change the national feelings of Congress, were verified. Still, I was for the war. Notwithstanding the Emancipation Proclamation and the emancipation laws, notwithstanding the policy of raising negro armies, and the talk about negro equality with white men as soldiers—and I voted against them all—notwithstanding their adoption, I have still advocated the prosecution of the war. While the rebellion was before me, while the great enemy of my country was before me, I was still for the war, without an armistice, regardless of foreign intervention—fighting all the world, if necessary—till the rebellion is put down. I was dissatisfied with the policy of the Administration. I thought it my duty to tell Congress and the Government that we thought these measures were impolitic and unconstitutional. But still, it was our duty to fight the rebellion; it was the greatest danger, and it was right in our faces.

Now, it is proposed by some, in their anger against the Government, for violating its pledge in that resolution to which I have referred, to resent it—by what? By refusing to fight the rebellion—by refusing to give money or men for the prosecution of the war. Will that better the matter? Will that cause save you, and save our glorious country and Government? If you offer no resistance, you surrender to it, and lose your manhood. But if you fight it out, we can easily repair all the damage which the people, in their judgment, may think has been committed on the Constitution and the laws. I hope to live to see this done. I hope to see it done in a manner worthy of a great nation—not by a mob, or with any violence. I want to see it done in accordance with those forms of law that will give it dignity hereafter.

And when our erring brethren shall come back, when this war is over, we will endeavor, as a matter of policy and for humanity's sake, to treat it as a family feud. We will make reconciliation as far as possible. We will endeavor to forgive and forget, on all sides, the wounds and disasters that have fallen upon us. And this nation will take a new start. We shall be wiser people.

These are words of wisdom fitly spoken. They are like apples of gold in pictures of silver. Kentuckians! treasure in your hearts these words of your departed leader, and, in the struggle of next Monday, let them guide and inspire your action.

MORGAN'S "GENTLEMEN."—We understand that a search among the prisoners of Morgan's band, who arrived at Indianapolis Thursday night, brought to light a large amount of money stolen from our own people by these "gentlemen." One was observed putting something into his canteen, which was taken from him, broken open, and several hundred dollars in greenbacks recovered.

Diphtheria is raging at a fearful rate in Western Illinois, and baffles the skill of the most celebrated physicians. In the town of Moline, over one hundred children have died from its effects. Parents in a panic have shut their children into the house to keep them clear of it; but it was observed that those who were housed were victims soonest, while those who "roughed it" out of doors invariably escaped.

The Richmond correspondent of the Knoxville Register says the geni of famine conduct this revolution; President Davis is the shadow of a man; Vice-President Stephens is impudenter, and Secretary of War Seddon's bones rattle when he descends the stairway of his hotel. The writer thinks if the Yankees knew to what extent famine may be endured, and how very little can sustain human life, and had seen this trio of worthies, the idea of resorting to famine as an agent of hostility to a people whose leaders are the very impersonation of hard times, would never have been adopted.

Martial Law in Kentucky.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, CINCINNATI, OHIO, July 31, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 120.

Whereas, the State of Kentucky is invaded by a rebel force, with the avowed intention of over-awing the Judges of Elections, of intimidating the loyal voters, keeping from the polls, and forcing the election of disloyal candidates, at the election on the 3d of August; and whereas, the military power of the Government is the only force that can defeat this attempt, the State of Kentucky is hereby declared under martial law, and all military Officers are commanded to aid the constituted authorities of the State in the support of the laws, and of the purity of suffrage, as defined in the late Proclamation of His Excellency, Governor Robinson.

As it is not the intention of the Commanding General to interfere with the proper expression of public opinion, all discretion in the conduct of the election will be, as usual, in the hands of the legally appointed judges at the polls, who will be held strictly responsible that no disloyal person will be allowed to vote, and to this end the military power is ordered to give them its utmost support.

The civil authority, civil Courts, and business will not be suspended by this order. It is for the purpose only of protecting, if necessary, the rights of loyal citizens, and the freedom of election.

By command of Maj. Gen. Burnside. LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. G. Official: R. H. I. GODDARD, A. A. G.

To the Voters of the 7th Congressional District.

In accepting the nomination by the Union Convention as candidate for Congress in the Ashland District, in place of the lamented Mr. Crittenden, it may be proper that I should make a short statement of my political principles in regard to the present crisis.

I am, and always have been for the preservation of the Constitution and the Union, and for the vigorous prosecution of the war to subdue the Rebellion, which threatens their overthrow. If elected I will vote for the necessary measures to carry on the war to the extent of the national power and resources. To my mind, it would be far wiser, at once to acknowledge the success of the Rebellion, and make a treaty for separation, than to insure its triumph, and the degradation of the loyal States, by refusing to vote the means of sustaining the military strength of the nation.

At the same time, I am opposed to the policy of the Administration, as to the abolition of slavery, and the enlisting of slaves as soldiers, and while in the State Legislature, I voted for the various resolutions which were passed, condemning those measures.

But I do not regard Revolution, or Secession, or a submission to the Rebellion, as the remedies for that evil policy, they being evils incomparably greater. The remedies are in the Union, and under the Constitution and laws, through the Legislatures and Judicial Tribunals. Should the Union be restored, it would be for the courts of the slave States to decide upon the legal effects of the President's Proclamation of Emancipation.

Until the Union shall be restored, the rebels, while deprecating upon the commerce of the loyal citizens, on the Ocean, and upon the property of the citizens of Kentucky, Missouri, and other loyal states, in their predatory raids, cannot rightfully complain that their property in slaves is not respected more than other property, by the armies of the Union. I am not and have never been in favor of emancipation, either gradual, immediate, or compensated.

I was a member of the Union Convention which assembled in Louisville, in March last, and voted for the platform of principles they adopted, and intend so far as they apply, to be guided by them should I be honored with a seat in Congress.

I should hail with joy any disposition manifested by the people of the Rebellious States, or any of them, to return, in good faith, to their lawful allegiance, and in that event would support all measures to facilitate the resumption of all their rights and privileges under the Constitution.

In the short period before the election, it will be impossible for me to visit the various Counties in the District, or to see but few of the voters; but it time allowed it would afford me pleasure to defend and sustain my position before you in public discussion. As this cannot take place, I thought it better that you should fully and fairly understand my principles, than the argument and reasons by which they are sustained.

BRUTUS J. CLAY.

July 29, 1863.

The Secession Ticket.

FRANKFORT, KY., July 21.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

I would like to give you a few items in regard to some of the candidates of the "Wickliffe no-more-men-and-no-more-money (alias secession) party." I will only mention three of them, as the others men whose history for the past few years are generally known. First in order upon the ticket is Grant Green, Esq., candidate for Auditor. Mr. Green is known here to be a Southern Rights man, and has been so from the commencement of these troubles. His whole influence has been thrown in favor of the rebellion. He employs, with but one exception, a full corps of secession clerks in his office; and, when allowed to do so, talked and worked for secession. In fact, he is nothing but a Magoffinite, from first to last. If Beriah Magoffin is a Union man, then Grant Green is. Yet he claims to be, par excellence, a Democrat! What would Andrew Jackson say if he was to hear such men styled Democrats? As for us, we say "Good Lord deliver us from such Democrats!"

Next in order is Thomas J. Frazier, Esq., candidate for Register of the Land Office. Mr. Frazier has professed to be a Union man, and has generally voted the Union ticket. So far, so good. But he was a member of the Union convention which met on the 15th of March, submitted his claims to the Convention, was defeated by a small majority, expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with the nomination, said that he was defeated fairly, and declared his intention to support the ticket there nominated. Suddenly, however, he is taken with a holy horror of the "radicals"; he sees through an entirely different pair of spectacles; this war has suddenly become a wicked attempt to subjugate "our Southern brethren"; and now he is opposed to furnishing "another man or another dollar," whereas formerly he was for giving the last drop of blood and the last dollar to crush this unholy rebellion. How do you account for this sudden conversion? "This is the siren song of ambition has lured him away from the paths of duty and of rectitude, and, for the leaves and fishes of office, he violates his solemn pledges, there given and since reiterated, and comes out as the "Democratic" candidate for Register. He has stultified himself, and

made his friends in the convention ashamed that they ever condescended to vote for him. Last, but not least in his own estimation, is the Rev. Thomas Clelland McKee. This gentleman is a dyed-in-the-wool secessionist, and has been all through the present troubles. I see it stated in the Democrat that Mr. McKee voted for Mr. Crittenden, in 1861, for Congress. All that I have to say in regard to this is that it is simply false—so say the poll-books of Franklin county, where he then resided. The Democrat also says that he voted for Judge Yeaman for Congress in the Owensboro District in 1862. If he did he voted illegally, not having resided in the State a sufficient length of time to entitle him to a vote. That does not sound very well for a minister of the Gospel. Another thing that will prove beyond a doubt that he is a rebel, is that while he was residing in Owensboro he was engaged in business there—he went to Cincinnati and purchased \$2,500 worth of goods—had them boxed up ready to ship, when the office in charge of such matters at that place told him he would have to take the oath of allegiance, in order to get his goods shipped. This he positively refused to do. He then returned to Owensboro and sold out his establishment. He has, moreover, admitted, in answer to interrogatories that he was a secessionist. This was in our presence. He has used all his influence (which was not very great by the way, but such as it was he used it), in favor of the rebellion. He and a very few others, citizens of Frankfort, were the only civilians, who so disgraced themselves as to attend and witness the raising of the secession flag over the State capital. He also congratulated Colonel Scott, of the Louisiana cavalry, on the occupation of the place by the rebels.

For the truth of the facts set forth in the above I pledge my honor as a man, and will prove every one of them, if necessary. VINDEX.

The Richmond Inquirer says of the commencement of the Gettysburg battle, that Gen. Lee "meant to feel the Federal lines." He felt it.—Prentice.

OBITUARY.

Died, at the residence of Mr. James K. Duke, in Scott county, Ky., on the 28th of July, PARRIS M. D. BROWN, daughter of General John and Mrs. Pattie Buford, aged five years and eleven months.

Alas! alas! how insecure are our choicest pleasures and our most valued blessings! Like the dew upon the flower, how soon they vanish and we see them no more. Now the grave covers the mortal remains of little Pattie from our sight. She has gone never to return. Where we now are she can never more be. The home of her infancy she will never re-visit. Her baby couch she will never again press. But thanks be to God she is not lost. She has only been removed to another apartment in our Heavenly Father's house. And whilst her body lies in its narrow little bed, beneath the clouds of the valley, her spirit hath gone to the bosom of him who said, "suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not." Oh! ye bereaved parents let this be your consolation that "it is well with the child." She is in the arms of one who loves her more tenderly even than you loved her; and while she can never return to you, you can go to her. She may still be yours:

"A treasure but removed;
A bright bird posted for a clearer sky,
Yours still in Heaven."

God has taken this treasure to himself that year hearts may be there also. Weep not therefore, for her. Your loss is her infinite gain. A portion of yourself has taken possession of the tomb to remind you, that you must soon lie there too, and the spirit of your little one has entered into her rest to beckon you on to the glorious blessedness, that remains for the people of God.

"As the bird to its sheltering nest,
When the storm on the hills is afraid,
So her spirit hath flown from this world of unrest
To repose on the bosom of God!
Where the sorrows of earth never more
May find o'er its brightness a stain;
Where in rapture and love it shall ever adore
With a gladness unmingled with pain.
And its thirst shall be slaked by the waters,
Which spring
Like a river of light from the throne of the King."

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce Gen. J. T. BOYLE as a candidate for Congress in this the 7th District. July 31st, 1863—te.

We are requested to announce that Hon. RICHARD A. BUCKNER is a candidate for Congress in this the 7th district. July 29—te.

ADAIR COUNTY, KY., June 24th, 1863.

Editor Frankfort Commonwealth: You will please announce me as a Union candidate, at the August election, to represent this county in the next Legislature. F. D. RIGNEY. June 30, 1863—te.

Candidate for Congress. We are authorized to announce WM. H. RANDALL, Esq., of Laurel county, as a candidate for Congress in the 8th Congressional District. He is the regular nominee of the Union Convention of that District, which met on the 6th of May. May 18, 1863—te.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Ky., on the 1st day of August 1863, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C. Auburn, Mrs. Mary A. Huleel, H. I.

Chissam, Mrs. Susan
Church, Robert W.
Combs, W. R.
Carr, Alvin
Chaney, Susan
Dailey, Miss Leann
Deckstads, John
Gallahue, James
Hackett, Miss Pinky
Harris, John J.

Lewis, Mrs. Sarah F.
Matthews, Franklin
Russell, Harriet
Riley, Mrs. Nancy
Smith, Mrs. Jane
Sams, Mason
Williams, John
Washington, Charles

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised." Office open from 7 o'clock, A. M., until 7 P. M. W. A. GAINES, P. M. August 1st—lt.

Notice of Dissolution.

JEROME WEITZELL and V. BERBERICH have this day dissolved their partnership in the Tailoring business. July 29, 1863—lt.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Colonization Notice.

The Liberia packet ship will sail, from Baltimore to Liberia, on the 1st of November, 1863. Those free colored persons in Kentucky, who design going to Liberia at that time, and those servants set free to go there, the executors will give notice to Rev. A. M. Cowan, Frankfort Ky. The emigrants from Kentucky will leave Lexington, Ky., on the 27th October, 1863, to be in Baltimore in time.

Papers published in Kentucky will please publish this notice.

School Notice.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL RE-OPEN their Boarding and Day School, in South Frankfort, (in the school-room formerly occupied by Mr. Fall), on the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, (the 7th inst.)

For particulars see Circulars, which may be had on inquiry of the Rev J. N. Norton and Col. James J. Miller. June 22, 1863—lt.

Let those who have doubted the virtues of Bull's CROON BITTERS, if any such there be, read the following Certificate from Gentlemen well known in this community, and doubt no more. Its general introduction into the army will save the lives of thousands of our soldiers.

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 23d, 1863.

We the undersigned, have seen the good effects produced by the use of Dr. JOSEPH BULL'S CROON BITTERS in cases of general debility and prostration of the system, and believe its general use would prevent disease and relieve much suffering. Among our soldiers particularly would this be the case, especially those who are exposed to miasmatic influences in the Southern climate.

MAJ. PHILIP SPEED,
Collector Int. Rev. 3d Dist. Ky.

CHAS. B. COTTON,
Collector of the Port of Louisville, Ky.

COL. H. DENT,
Prov. Marshal Gen'l of Kentucky.

REV. D. P. HENDERSON,
Vice-Prest of Sanitary Commission.

HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.,
Publishers Democrat.

GEO. P. DOERN,
Prop. Louisville Anzeiger.

HUGHES & PARKHILL,
Wholesale Dry Goods Dealers, Main St., Louisville, Ky.

DAVIS, GREEN & CO.,
Wholesale Shoe Dealers, Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

HART & MAPOTHER,
Lithographers, cor. Market & Third Sts., Louisville, Ky.

JULIUS WINTER,
Clothing Merchant, cor. 3d & Market Sts., Louisville, Ky.

CAPT. S. F. HILDBRETH,
Of Steamer Major Anderson.

MAJ. L. T. THUSTON,
Paymaster U. S. Army.

C. M. METCALF,
National Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

COL. JESSE BAYLES,
4th Ky. Cavalry.

GEORGE D. PRENTICE,
Louisville Journal.

See advertisement in another column. June 17, 1863—3m.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

Cheap For Cash!

I HAVE A FULL SUPPLY OF THE BEST QUALITY OF ICE which I will deliver to the citizens of Frankfort at their houses every morning during the season, commencing Wednesday, May 6th, 1863, at one cent per pound. Tickets can be had at my house by those who wish to get them.

SANFORD GOINS.

May 6, 1863—ds.

WEITZEL & BERBERICH,

MERCHANT TAILORS, WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash. They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash. Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice. August 3, 1863—tf.

NOTICE.

THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE LYON county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself DUKE. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, black color, and will weigh about 150 pounds. Says he belongs to James Ashbrook, of Lauderdale county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. JOHN LONG, J. L. C.

July 31, 1863—1m.

NOTICE.

THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE LYON county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself JOHN. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, black color, weighing 150 pounds, is burned in right eye, has a scar in right corner of mouth. Says he belongs to Levi Myers, of Montgomery county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. JOHN LONG, J. L. C.

July 31, 1863—1m.

NOTICE.

THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE LYON county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself CHARLES. He is about 5 feet 4 inches high, about 17 years of age, weight about 130 pounds, dark copper color, blind in right eye. Says he belongs to Adam Dixon, of Montgomery county, Tennessee.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1883, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled, "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

THE name of the corporation is AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut. The capital is ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

ASSETS.

Real Estate unencumbered, \$87,953 18

Cash on hand and in Bank, 88,990 92

Cash in the hands of Agents and in transit, 111,958 05

Hartford, P. & C. Railroad, semi-annual interest, \$44,000 39,600 00

Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 3,500 4,000 00

N. Y. Central Railroad, (Convert.) Mortgage Bds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000 12,200 00

Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, (S. P.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 27,750 00

Michigan, S. & N. E. R. R., (Gt. Mort.) Mortgage Bds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 27,750 00

Michigan, S. & N. E. R. R., (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 27,750 00

Atlantic Dock Co., Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 27,750 00

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300 Shares Nassau Bk S's	30,000	31,800 00
New York City, N. Y. City	20,000	10,500 00
200 Shares North River Bk	20,000	35,400 00
Stock, N. Y. City, N. Y. City	20,000	21,000 00
200 Shares Bk North America	20,000	21,000 00
S's, N. Y. City, N. Y. City	20,000	21,000 00
200 Shares Bank of the City	20,000	21,000 00
Stock, N. Y. City, N. Y. City	20,000	21,000 00
400 Shares Ocean Bk Stock	20,000	29,000 00
New York City, N. Y. City	20,000	10,000 00
400 Shares Peoples Bk S's	20,000	11,200 00
New York City, N. Y. City	20,000	23,600 00
500 Shares Phoenix Bk S's	20,000	31,300 00
Trust Co. S's, N. Y. City	20,000	20,000 00
100 Shares U. S. Trust Co.	20,000	20,000 00
Stock, N. Y. City, N. Y. City	20,000	20,000 00
Total Assets of Company		\$2,052,248 85

LIABILITIES.

The amount of Liabilities due or ad-

due to banks and other creditors, None.

Losses adjusted and not due, None.

Losses adjusted and not due, \$5,628 83

Losses unadjusted, in suspense, or

waiting for further proof, 137,107 12

All claims against the Company are

small, for printing, &c.

Total Liabilities, \$142,735 95

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

Thomas A. Alexander, President, and Louis

J. Hendee, Secretary of the AETNA INSU-

RANCE COMPANY, being severally sworn, de-

pose and say, each for himself, that the fore-

going is a full, true and correct statement of

the affairs of the said Company, and that the said

Company is the bona fide owner of at least

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND

DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested

in Stocks and Bonds; that the above de-

scribed investments, nor any part thereof, are made for

the benefit of any individual exercising authority

in the management of said Company, nor for any

other person or persons whatever; and that they

are the above described officers of the said Aetna

Insurance Company.

THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President.

L. J. HENDEE, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a

Justice of the Peace in and for said

County of Hartford, State of Connecticut,

this 21st day of July, 1883.

HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.

FRANKFORT, July 2, 1883.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and

correct copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set

my hand and affixed my official seal, the

day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

FRANKFORT, July 2, 1883.

No. 20, Renewal.

This is to certify, that J. M. Mills, as Agent of

the Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.,

has filed in this Auditor's Office, the statements and

exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate

Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," ap-

proved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown

to the satisfaction of the undersigned, that said

Company is possessed of a nominal capital of at

least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as

required by said act, the said J. M. Mills, as Agent

as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to

take risks and transact business of insurance at

his office in Frankfort for the term of one year

from the date hereof; but this license may be

revoked at any time should it be shown that the